

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Generally fair and colder to-day and to-morrow; strong northwest winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 38; lowest, 30.  
Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

# THE NEW YORK HERALD

COPYRIGHT, 1922, BY THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION.  
ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.  
POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.  
The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

PRICE TWO CENTS  
THREE CENTS  
WITHIN 200 MILES  
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

VOL. LXXXVII—NO. 101—DAILY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1922.

## FRANCE WILL OFFER BRIEF MORATORIUM AND INDEMNITY CUT

Must Hold German Mines and Forests to Guarantee Payments.

WANTS DEBT VOIDED

Would Reduce Indemnity to 40,000,000,000 Marks if England Consents.

FOR LOAN TO AID MARK

Poincare Reaches London to Meet Other Premiers Hoping to Solve Problem.

LONDON, Dec. 8 (Associated Press).—Premier Poincare has come to London to suggest a "reasonable and just" way out of the reparations problem. He believes Great Britain, in the interest of preservation of the Entente and fair play, should endorse his suggestions.

Such is the view expressed by the French delegation to what the French Government believes will be the most important meeting of Premiers since the armistice. Premier Poincare is not impressed with reports of the new reparations settlement proposed by Chancellor Cuno of Germany. It would be viewed by the French, it is reported, as more of a maneuver than a real plan of settlement. Both Bonar Law and M. Poincare expressed hope that the conference would insure Franco-British cooperation for many years to come.

The suggestions of M. Poincare form the basis of the plan which he said to be reserving for the proposed Brussels conference, and their adoption, in the opinion of the French, would insure a solution at the Belgian capital. They are:

A two or three year moratorium for Germany in return for certain definite guarantees, such as the temporary taking over of the mines and forests of Germany and the collection of certain customs as a means of forcing Germany to carry out reforms.

A loan of 100,000,000 gold marks to be used to stabilize the mark, under the strict supervision of the Reparations Commission. There would be continuation of deliveries of coal and wood during the moratorium period.

For Reduction of Indemnity.

Reduction of the German indemnity to about 40,000,000,000 gold marks if England canceled the French debt, or, failing this, an agreement to set aside for a long term of years all questions either of trying to collect this debt or the so-called "reparation bonds." The latter would, in effect, be reduction of the indemnity to well under 50,000,000,000 gold marks.

The Brussels conference, according to the French plan, would be called as soon as possible, probably on December 18, so that details of settlement could be worked out before January 15.

M. Poincare is described as frankly skeptical about the efficacy of his threatened independent military action in the Ruhr in event of failure to agree with Great Britain. He is said to be to the belief that Great Britain and the United States might cooperate in a big loan to Germany in case it is proposed, coupling the idea with the suggestion that Germany use at least half the proceeds to pay France, which would mean that for a long period part of the payment of Germany's indemnity to France would be shifted to the shoulders of those two solvent nations.

The newspapers believe the United States proposes some sensational part in the present negotiations, but from other quarters which should be best informed comes a statement that the presence of the Americans has no greater significance than that they are beginning the practice of meeting for discussion of affairs of general interest to their Government.

While there is no arrangement as yet for any American to play a part in the London discussions, some English papers think that the United States may have an observer at the Brussels conference.

**BELGIAN PREMIER SAYS PLAN MUST BE REACHED**

**Wants No Brussels Meeting Unless There Is Unity.**

Special Cable to The New York Herald. Copyright, 1922, by The New York Herald. New York Herald Bureau. Every one in London to-night for the meeting of Premiers has a plan Continued on Page Six.

## Mussolini Scorns Secrecy; Says Germany Must Pay

LONDON, Dec. 8 (Associated Press).—Premier Poincare, when asked to-night whether he had brought a reparations plan to submit to the Premiers, said, "You'll see to-morrow." Mussolini said he believed in open conferences and that to-morrow night he would tell the press of the day's proceedings. He denied that Italy would ask for increased percentage in reparations.

PARIS, Dec. 8 (Associated Press).—"Germany can pay," declared Premier Mussolini when he passed through Paris to-day. "I am going to London in the hope that we will pass from words to facts. Italy, like France, has suffered. We also have ruins to rebuild, and we are not prosperous enough to make generous presents to Germany."

## TURKS OPEN STRAITS; TAKE AMERICAN VIEW

Offer Proposal to Admit All Vessels for Protection and Commerce.

BREAK AWAY FROM REDS

Allies See Basis of Compromise With Real Peace Assured in Near East.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Special Cable to The New York Herald. Copyright, 1922, by The New York Herald. LAURENCE HILLS, Dec. 8.—The Allies, helped by the moral effect of the principles of America's declaration, have won the Turks away from the Russians. The Turks' counter proposal made to-day, far from supporting the Russian demand for closing the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus to all warships, proposes that the waterway shall be open to vessels for commerce and to light warships for their protection, and in other respects furnishes a basis upon which a compromise may be reached.

Tension is decreased, and real peace in the Near East now seems assured, though requiring still a week's hard work of the peace-makers.

Another Blow at Turks.

The American delegation feels that a settlement will be reached that probably will more nearly stabilize affairs in the Levant than for years. The Russians, still protesting, have accepted in principle, Tchitcherin insisting upon reading the final text of the provisions before giving his approval. The Soviet delegation seems to be left high and dry as a result of the conciliatory policy of the Allies, which was designed to alienate the Turks from them. Most significant of the developments was the complete elimination by the Turks, from their counter-proposal as drafted last night, of Clause III, of their four demands, which was plainly inserted at the instance of the Russians and which prohibited the regular maintenance of warships and bases in the Black Sea.

Another evidence that the Russians and the Turks have drifted apart was afforded when the Turks failed to support the Russian demand, voiced by Tchitcherin this afternoon, for the principle to which the Allies invite the Turks to bring their experts to discuss differences on the straits plan the Russians had accepted. It is in these conferences that a compromise probably will be reached on the number and size of warships to be allowed through the straits.

Turkish Concessions.

The Turks have recognized: First—The idea of a demilitarized zone around the straits. Second—The principle of merchantmen in peace or war, subject only to right of search when Turkey is a belligerent.

Third—The idea of an international commission to supervise the navigation of the waterway. Fourth—The passage of light warships for the protection of commerce. Lord Curzon expressed gratification at the Turkish acceptance of the principles of demilitarization and free passage of commerce by an international commission, that the limits of the Turkish altered demands could be harmonized with those of the Allies. The Turks did not persist in their previous demand that the Black Sea be kept free of all warships or bases.

The opinion advanced in American circles is that as America does not wish to make trouble probably she will find agreement on whatever restriction, as to the straits, the Turks and the Allies now agree upon.

Realizing the split between the Russians and the Allies pressed their advantage in to-day's session and showed conciliation on nearly all the Turkish points. There were: Guarantees for the security of the straits and Constantinople; defense of the Sea of Marmara by the Turks; permission to move Turkish troops across the demilitarized zone; the limits of the proposed zone be narrowed, and that Turkey be permitted to erect defenses on Gallipoli to prevent surprise attacks on Constantinople. These points were all either accepted in principle or postponed for further discussion. The only point blank refusal by the Allies was to give Turkey sovereignty over the islands near the Dardanelles—Lemnos, Imbros, Tenedos and Samothrace, Japan for the first time participated in the proceedings. Baron Hayashi fully endorsing the American position on freedom of the straits and liberty of commerce.

The conciliatory spirit of the Turks caused surprise, and the question was asked whether Iamet Pasha was being upheld by Ankara. This may depend upon the meeting of Poincare and Mussolini, which is widely rumored as having been the price of the straits settlement.

## FOUR IRISH REBELS HELLED IN REPRISAL FOR HALES MURDER

O'Connor, Mellowes, McKelvey and Barrett Executed in Mountjoy Prison.

SAID TO BE WARNING

Report Caused Fierce Attack on Cabinet in Free State Parliament.

LABOR LEADS OPPOSITION

Cosgrave Charges Assassination Plot and Wins Vote of 39 to 14.

Special Cable to The New York Herald. Copyright, 1922, by The New York Herald. New York Herald Bureau. Dublin, Dec. 8.

Four prominent Irish irregular leaders—Rory O'Connor, Liam Mellowes, Joseph McKelvey and Richard Barrett—were executed in Mountjoy prison this morning in reprisal for the assassination of Deputy Sean Hales yesterday. With the execution of these men Eamon de Valera is now the only prominent rebel leader.

O'Connor, who headed the old military executive, was generally considered to be the leader of the armed opposition to the treaty. Mellowes was secretary of the executive and also a violent enemy of the treaty. All four were caught when the Government last June recaptured the Four Courts building after it had been seized and held by the rebels under O'Connor and Mellowes.

It has not been officially announced how the men were put to death, but it is assumed they were hanged. The executions took place soon after 9 o'clock by decree of a court-martial which had been called Thursday to try them.

Reprisal and Warning.

The announcement by the Government that the executions had been carried out as a reprisal, and as a warning to those "in the conspiracy of assassination against the representatives of the Irish people," resulted in a stormy debate in the Dail, where the Government's policy was bitterly challenged, but in the end the Government was upheld by a vote of 39 to 14.

Deputy Tom Johnson, Laborite, led the attack, which rose to its highest pitch when Cathal O'Shannon, another Laborite, taunted the Cabinet with being unfit and incompetent. "You have smashed the Irish Free State," he shouted. "You are losing more anarchy than Rory O'Connor ever loosed from the Four Courts."

William Fitzgibbon, one of the former Unionist supporters, made an intense appeal to the Cabinet not to repeat the action taken to-day. In his replies to these attacks William T. Cosgrave, President of the Cabinet, revealed only the evening previous to the assassination of Hales he had telephoned to Richard Mulcahy, Minister of Defense, to say if there were any cases before the military courts he repeated the Government had received reports of public opinion around the country in the last two weeks which showed that a drastic policy was endorsed by the people.

Government Fiercely Attacked.

The attack, in which George Gavan Duffy, a signatory of the treaty, joined, rested chiefly on the assertion that such reprisals were unlawful and unworthy of the Government and would not achieve the object of restoring peace.

Deputy Corey, leader of the farmers, created a scene when he declared that he believed the Labor party's attack was intended to incite more murders, but was forced to withdraw his remark. Mulcahy, Minister of Home Affairs; John McNeill, Minister of Education; Byrth and finally Cosgrave replied to the attack, pleading the law of military necessity.

"I know very well that there is a diabolical plot of assassination afoot," declared Cosgrave. "There is only one way to meet it, and that is to crush it." The Cabinet Ministers argued that the Government was asserting the elementary law that extreme necessity knows no limit. Mulcahy explained that the new policy of the irregulars was to attack the Government at the point of its greatest vulnerability and that the army must take immediate drastic action if the lives of the representatives of the people were to be spared.

"While the existence of this nation is at stake there is but one code to guide the action of the Government," declared O'Higgins, "and that is that the safety of the people is the supreme law. Something vital has been challenged, and the limits of the law of military necessity are being tested. Ireland must now learn the lesson mankind learned in blood and chaos long ago."

The reprisal undoubtedly has staggered public opinion in Dublin. Everywhere people could be heard discussing and weighing the expediency of such a course. The main fear is that the Irish people may lose their sympathy for the Government.

If the present Government brings Ireland safely through the metamorphosis and peace is established in the next two months there is little doubt the verdict of the next election will be in favor of the Free State.

## Hyman Off to Chicago to Help Map 1924 Fight

MAYOR HYMAN went to Chicago yesterday—his second visit to that city in three weeks. He will be one of the speakers at a dinner of the Cook County Real Estate Board at the Congress Hotel to-night. The Mayor was accompanied by Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures. Just before boarding the Twentieth Century Limited at the Grand Central Terminal the Mayor said: "The big cities are getting together in preparation for the fight the year after next. We in the big cities must let the farmers know who their friends are."

## PARAMOUNT TO DROP MARY MILES MINTER

Famous Players' Organization Releases Star Who Figured in Taylor Inquiry.

WANDA HAWLEY OUT TOO

Also a Possibility That W. S. Hart Contract Will Not Be Renewed.

A number of important figures will be missing with the new year from the motion picture lineup of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, it was learned at the New York headquarters yesterday. Of these the most prominent is Mary Miles Minter, who has been rising with the development of the industry from early days as a child star. With her passing from the Paramount fold occurs the last echo, so far as this organization is concerned, of the shooting of William Desmond Taylor, one of their directors.

Following this case, in which Miss Minter's name and letters were mentioned conspicuously, the public reception of her pictures was watched closely. "South of Suva," her first picture distributed after the murder, did not indicate any great amount of popular favor, and following the release of "The Cowboy and the Lady" Adolph Zukor, president of Famous Players, did not feel justified in renewing Miss Minter's contract, which was said to be bringing her \$250,000 a year.

She is now working on her last picture for this organization, a film version of "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," which will probably be finished this month. Her plans after that are uncertain.

Her departure from Famous Players-Lasky means the end of an elaborate campaign on their part to develop an actress who would take the place of their galaxy of stars led by Mary Pickford. She was known in the industry as "a synthetic star."

Wanda Hawley likewise ends her association with Famous Players-Lasky. This young Hawley appeared last night in the film "The Burning Sands." Alice Brady and May McAvoy are the only players now left from the group of Reelart stars affiliated with Famous Players.

Penrhyn Stanlaw, artist and illustrator, who was developed by Famous Players into a director, also severs his connection with them, his contract expiring about this time. Stanlaw over two years ago gave up art for the movies, and after a year spent in studying the camera, he returned to the studio in Hollywood where he produced "The Little Minister," "At the End of the World," "Pink Gods," and other films notable for a feeling for beauty. He is expected to start production for himself.

It was also reported on good authority that William S. Hart would end his affiliation of six years with the organization. Hart slipped quietly into New York a week ago and has been staying at the Waldorf-Astoria. He has been avoiding interviews, but it is known that he is waiting here for the return of Zukor from the Pacific coast, when Hart intends to take up a renewal of his contract with him. The counterbalance to this shifting of stars who have grown up with the films Famous Players-Lasky now aims to star William H. Dieterle, a comedian who is expected to take the place of Fatty Arbuckle.

## MANY REPORTED DEAD IN JAPANESE QUAKE

Hundreds of Houses Destroyed on Island of Kiushiu.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—An earthquake of the three principal islands of Japan, reported in Tokyo dispatch to the Central News, is said to have killed and injured many persons and to have destroyed hundreds of houses.

Nagasaki, on the west coast, is the principal city of Kiushiu. There are a number of active volcanoes on the island, of which the principal is Mount Fusho, crater is twelve miles in circumference.

## Chaplin and Negri Already Wed, According to Their Friends Here

Instead of waiting till January, Charlie Chaplin and Pola Negri are already married, according to an intimation from Hollywood received here yesterday by friends of the couple. How long they had been married, if the ceremony had actually taken place, none of these acquaintances was prepared to state. Semi-official confirmation was made yesterday of the word recently received from the Pacific coast that the couple were to be married next month. While no one at the Famous Players-Lasky offices, which have the German actress under contract, would commit himself, it was learned elsewhere that the pair had received the sanction of their company. The wedding, it was said, took place in Los Angeles, Calif., on Jan. 22 (San Francisco Post 1922, p. 10, Clark, Times Bldg., N. Y., adv.).

## RATIONING OF COAL IN DOMESTIC SIZES TO START MONDAY

Order Affects Whole City and Parts of Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

LOTS OF SUBSTITUTES

Consumer Must Accept and Dealer Deliver Two Kinds of Fuel.

LARGE SAVING EXPECTED

People Are Warned to Get Anthracite Before Weather Blocks Delivery.

Beginning Monday the whole of New York city goes upon limited rations in its consumption of domestic sizes of anthracite coal.

Arthur S. Leary, fuel administrator for districts 1 and 2, which include all boroughs of the city as well as parts of Nassau and Suffolk counties, Long Island, issued yesterday, with the approval of William H. Woodin, State Fuel Administrator, local order No. 3, effective Monday. It is promulgated as a direct result of Thursday's fuel conference in Albany between Gov. Miller and the several district fuel administrators of the State. The order follows:

"Each delivery of the sizes of anthracite known as grate, broken, egg, stove, chestnut or range coal, where such coal is used for heating purposes and where the delivery consists of two tons or more, shall be preceded or accompanied by a delivery of not less than 25 per cent. of buckwheat, coke, bituminous coal or other substitutes. No delivery of less than one ton of substitutes is required under this order."

Has to Accept Substitutes.

This order, Mr. Leary explained, makes it obligatory upon the dealer to supply and upon the consumer to accept with every delivery, for illustration, amounting to from two to four tons of domestic size anthracite an additional ton of some sort of substitute fuel of those named. As the dealer is not required to deliver any of these substitute grades in lots of less than one ton, this means that the consumer who gets hereafter a two ton delivery of domestic anthracite must stand ready to accept along with it one ton (which in his case really amounts to 50 per cent. of his two ton order) of the less desirable substitute.

Where the delivery of domestic anthracite amounts to a single ton only, on the other hand, the obligatory use with it of substitute fuel does not apply. Should small consumers attempt to evade the spirit of the order by trying to have the dealer make successive one ton deliveries a few days apart, Mr. Leary said, it would not take the dealers long to detect and check the subterfuge.

The order was drafted during a conference in which Mr. Woodin, in his office, 155 Broadway, met all the district fuel administrators and Commissioner Grover A. Whalen, who attended as the representative of Mayor Hyman. Mr. Leary expressed the opinion that the immediate resultant of this order would be the saving each week of from 15,000 to 20,000 tons of domestic anthracite. He intimated that, should the stringency become more acute, it might become necessary later to issue a more drastic order.

Much Coal on Sidetracks.

As proof that it is possible for all retailers to obtain enough substitute fuel to enable them to comply with the order he cited figures showing that the city's stockpile of anthracite (all grades) is 25,000 tons (700 carloads) of the steam size anthracite and 1,500 tons (38 carloads) of the pea size anthracite. For all this fuel there were yesterday no orders.

Mr. Leary estimated that, in addition, there were afloat here 50,000 tons of No. 1 buckwheat (100 hauldrags) and about 75,000 tons of soft coal. This aggregates more than 150,000 tons of surplus substitute fuel here waiting a market.

Supplementing the text of the official order, Mr. Woodin said: "To meet the present emergency it is possible the minimum of substitutes of 25 per cent. be increased and that wherever practical substitutes be delivered with orders of less than two tons. The support and cooperation of the public is essential if the utmost relief possible is to be obtained under this order. Tokens of appreciation are urged for their own protection and for the public good, to order the highest possible ratio of substitute fuel."

Boy Scouts and other agencies will distribute to-day an educational pamphlet prepared by the State Fuel Administration entitled "Substitutes for Domestic Anthracite and How to Use Them."

The United States has shirked no duty, the President told Congress and indirectly, M. Clemenceau. Every obligation sanctioned under our form of government is willingly met. But we assume no responsibility which others must bear for themselves.

Clemenceau had read the message. He had a copy of it in his pocket while he was speaking. He alone knows whether he intended this part of his speech as an answer to the President. "You have left us, and I must say, to make the case complete, I hear some Continued on Page Four.

## HARDING DEMANDS RELIEF FOR FARMER AND SHIPPER AND DRY LAW ENFORCEMENT

MAIN POINTS OF HARDING'S ADDRESS BEFORE CONGRESS

Special Dispatch to The New York Herald.

HEREWITH are summarized the main points and recommendations contained in President Harding's message to Congress to-day:

Recommends substitution of a labor division in the Interstate Commerce Commission for the Railroad Labor Board. Merger of railway lines into systems and an interchange of freight cars.

Says progress in reconstruction has been hindered by the insistence of labor on war heights, while the heedless forces of reaction sought pre-war levels.

Urges registration of aliens and the setting up of boards abroad for the examination of emigrants, so as to make sure that only desirable persons enter the country.

Favors a division in the Federal land banks to deal with production credits, with special provision for live stock production credits.

Purposes to invite Governors of the States to a conference on prohibition enforcement.

Says we should rejoice to rehabilitate currency systems, but should not be dragged to the levels of those we seek to lift up.

Recommends submission of an amendment on the question of child labor.

Renews recommendation to restrict the issuance of tax exempt securities.

Suggests cooperative buying as a means of lowering the cost of living.

Favors approval by Congress of proposed survey for a plan to draft all resources, human and material, for national defense.

Says four Power treaty, abolishing probability of war in the Pacific, has brought new confidence in a maintained peace.

The complete text of the message will be found on the following page.

## CLEMENCEAU FINDS HIS PLEA ANSWERED

Tells Washington He Sees an Agreement With Him in the Hearts of Many.

PLEASED BY PRESIDENT

Thinks Foreign Policy References Are Meant Kindly Toward France.

Special Dispatch to The New York Herald. Washington, D. C., Dec. 8.

"If you are in a parlor with a lady and you say 'Good-by.' And sometimes one voice will say 'what are you going to do?' Well, that was not our case. We got no 'good-by.' We got no 'what are you going to do?'"

Georges Clemenceau thus dramatized to-day the situation in which he sees France and the United States. La Belle France being the lady whom we left without seeing to it that her future, of mutual interest was insured.

There were many other interesting points, both sprightly and serious, in Clemenceau's farewell address to the national capital. It was delivered in the Continental Memorial Hall to an audience of 3,000 persons, including many members of Congress, the Supreme Court and the Diplomatic Corps. Clemenceau was fresh from luncheon with Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate.

A paragraph of the French visitor's speech was interpreted as a reply to something President Harding said in his message to Congress a few hours before. The President—one can only guess that he must have had in mind the gentle, but obvious criticism of American foreign policy contained in Clemenceau's various speeches—had said to Congress:

"Those who assume that we played our part in the world war and later took ourselves aloof and apart, unmindful of world obligations, give scant credit to the helpful part we assume in international relations."

The President mentioned the arms conference—held in the Hall where Clemenceau appeared to-day—and the Four Power Pacific agreement, both of which are of American origin, as indications of our interest in continued peace. Then, as if answering directly Clemenceau's plea for treaties among quarantined intervention if France is unjustly attacked, the President added:

"Treaties of armistice can have no likelihood of American sanction, but we believe in the right of nations, in the value of conference and consultation, in the effectiveness of leaders of nations looking each other in the face before resorting to the arbitrament of arms."

Duty, the President told Congress and indirectly, M. Clemenceau. Every obligation sanctioned under our form of government is willingly met. But we assume no responsibility which others must bear for themselves.

Clemenceau had read the message. He had a copy of it in his pocket while he was speaking. He alone knows whether he intended this part of his speech as an answer to the President. "You have left us, and I must say, to make the case complete, I hear some Continued on Page Four.

## ASTORIA, ORE., AFIRE; \$15,000,000 DAMAGE

Two Die, While Hundreds Are Made Homeless in State's Oldest City.

HEAVY BUSINESS LOSS

Flames Reach Piling Under Stores and Newspapers and Escape Control.

ASTORIA, Ore., Dec. 8 (Associated Press).—The business district of Astoria, the oldest city in Oregon, is in ruins, two are dead, hundreds of persons are homeless and property loss estimated at \$15,000,000 are reported as the result of a fire to-day.

Banks, newspaper plants, hotels, stores, theaters and numerous business places, housing a variety of business places were destroyed.

According to Fire Chief E. B. Foster the fire got out of control because it burned the piling beneath the buildings upon which the business section of the city was built. He attributed the disaster to failure to fill in the space beneath the piling.

Norris Staples, president of the Bank of Commerce, dropped dead of heart failure while the fire was at its height. The body of C. J. Smith, a transient, was found hanging under a sidewalk, as well as stacks of goods in the stores, and there is prospect of immediate want.

A committee of citizens met at the call of Mayor James Bremner and planned immediate relief measures. They were assured of help from Portland and Seaside. Every restaurant and hotel in the city had been destroyed, as well as stacks of goods in the stores, and there is prospect of immediate want. Portland bakeries sent loads of bread and Seaside sent food that the hotel there was open to receive those without shelter, a large number of summer cottages at the beach resorts were offered to the homeless and homes in the real-estate districts were opened to give aid and food to the needy.

The Budget, an afternoon paper, which attempted to get out an edition to-day at Seaside, issued mimeographed sheets. J. S. Dellinger, publisher of the Astorian, the morning paper, announced he would probably get out to-morrow morning's edition on the press of the local Finnish daily.

Telephone exchanges and telegraph offices were burned. Communication with the outside was maintained throughout the city by means of a long distance line temporarily set up.

The hotel keepers of Oregon, in session at Portland, donated \$5,000 for relief and Seaside donated free transportation and other aid.

The Columbia River Packing Association donated the use of two steamers for housing purposes, and facilities in churches and other buildings were called for housing.

A meeting of all merchants was listed for to-morrow to discuss plans for rebuilding.

FISH RIVER FOR WOOD

IN RACE TO GET FUEL  
Fishing for driftwood is one of the pastimes to which the fuel shortage has driven families of Astoria. Formerly the dumps under the Queensboro Bridge yielded enough in old boxes and barrels to keep homes reasonably warm. But the refuse has been exhausted, due to the heavy drafts on it, and beach combers and wood fishers are the result. The police say more than a hundred families are supplying themselves with wood in this way.

## HITS CHILD LABOR

President Defends Foreign Policy in Unprecedented Address to Congress.

ASKS NEW RAIL BOARD

Suggests Governors Meet and Cooperate Against Liquor Traffic.

RADICALS ARE SILENCED

Party Spokesmen Say 'Starch Is Taken Out' of Move by La Follette.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Special Dispatch to The New York Herald. New York Herald Bureau. Washington, D. C., Dec. 8.

Some of the most pronounced radicals and insurgent leaders in Congress admitted to-night that President Harding accurately interpreted the results of the recent Congressional elections, which carried a rebuke to the party of which he is the leader.

Many Senators and Representatives who rarely endorse Mr. Harding's policies did not hesitate to express their approval of the address delivered by him in the House of Representatives this afternoon. General approval, and in some instances genuine enthusiasm, followed some of the President's statements.

The reading of the address itself marked an epoch. It was broadcast through amplifiers and by wireless to the ears of more persons than ever before listened at one time to a human voice in the history of the world. At short range the effect of it was emphasized by flattering applause at no less than twenty-seven periods.

Tone Surprised Insurgents.

The tone of the address was surprising and disconcerting to some of the groups legislatively catalogued as insurgent or radical. The feature of the message which appeared to find the greatest endorsement among Democrats as well as Republicans was its endorsement of the problems that now confront the country, which carried a rebuke to the party of which he is the leader. The President moved to the business of interpreting political, economic, financial and social conditions as they actually exist with something approaching grim determination. The many new lines in his face told an eloquent tale of the difficulties and complexities that make his official life anything but a bed of roses.

No Reactionary Views.  
His almost solemn manner of